





THE YOUNG BARROWMAN—HIS CENTER

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first night. "I went where it pleased me

to go! A.D.C., equerry to the Prince of Wales

...the ... ..

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**ACTION AGAINST A MARQUIS.**  
The Marquis of Ely was the defendant in an action for breach of contract which was tried before Mr. Justice Day and a jury.—Mr. William Adams, the plaintiff, stated that he was engaged by the marquis as his private secretary, at a salary of £200 a year, with board and lodging, and that he, in consequence, gave up another appointment; but the marquis denied the

**CLASSES BEFORE BREAKFAST.**  
A census of the large firms in London employing foreign clerks lately taken made clear the fact that these employers would prefer to engage the English clerk, if only he were as well trained. To remedy acknowledged deficiencies in the training of the foreign commerce has instituted a qualifying examination, and over 200 principals have agreed, when filling up vacancies, to give the preference to candidates holding Chamber of Commerce certificates.

The Polytechnic Institute, Regent-street, during the year 1880, had 8,700 male students as many as 2,054 clerks. The directors, therefore, conceived the idea of starting special early morning classes to enable English clerks to acquire commercial knowledge, and especially an acquaintance with the French language, and French literature began over a fortnight ago, and they have met with extraordinary and unforeseen success. Nearly 600 entries have been made to the various classes, the most popular of which are for French, shorthand, and bookkeeping. The instruction is also given in the evening, and is also admitted. Mr. J. E. K. Studd, the hon. secretary, says, roughly speaking, the students attend the early

Morning classes in preference to those which are held in the same subjects in the evening, but this fact does not detract from the high efficiency of the work at all weakened. Rather it is inferred that the experiment which is now being tried of holding classes before breakfast, from 7.0 a.m. to 8.0 a.m., meets a new want, and there is every prospect of their becoming permanent. The commercial students are chiefly clerks and shop assistants, and many of them are over 25, although there are one or two men of middle age. Many come from long distances, and arrive before 7.0 a.m., from such remote districts as Highgate, Hornsey, Stroud Green, Shepherd's Bush, Wandsworth, Clapham, and Epsom, and a proportion of the students go straight from the Polytechnic to the City, or to wherever

they may be engaged during the day, they are able to obtain on the premises a wholesome and inexpensive breakfast, and they have also lavatory accommodation. For 7½d. they may have porridge and milk, a slice of bread and butter, a rash of bacon and two eggs, and a cup of tea, cocoa, or coffee, which make a really bountiful meal, but many content themselves with porridge and milk and two slices of bread and butter, which they can have for 3d., and are better fed than the workmen could possibly be at their own homes.

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## THE M.P.

**OLD IZAAK.**

A letter was read on the same evening intimating that the Great Eastern Railway Company have again, with great liberality, made further concessions to the angling community, by selling several stations on the Colne Valley line—Chappell, Castle Hedingham, &c.—to the privilege ticket list. I had hoped to be able to give a detailed list of these new concessions, together with the fares, &c., but

A large number of Welsh musicians flocked to St. James's Hall on Tuesday when a dramatic cantata, entitled "Lladre a Llawer," composed by Dr. Joseph Adnazzar, was produced by his son, Mr. Haydn Adnazzar, and a cantata, by his son, Mr. Haydn Adnazzar, was produced.

The cantata, entitled "Gwen," was produced by the Welsh composers found sympathetic to their work in Mrs. Mary Jones, Miss Eleanor Rees, Mr. M. Hume, and others.

**BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.**

**THE ACTOR.**

## GENERAL CHATTER.

The great demonstration in Hyde Park Sunday warmed the cockles of one's heart. Many are the celebrations of a kindred order which I have attended there, but did I see either a bigger crowd or a more orderly. Even the roughs—they behaved respectably, this time.

An amusing slip of the tongue was by a lady the other evening, when discussing a charitable bazaar at which she is to stall. "I expect to do very well," she served; "Mr. So-and-So, who has number of wealthy friends, is my partner." A titter went round, and the poor damsel flushed crimson, becoming aware of her blunder.

**MR. WHEELER.**

A would-be facetious writer tries to make a funny "copy" by suggesting that critics make good stuff for riding behind the critical train. The writer is right, but that of several copies of the stuff, and when experimented with its comfortableness and enthusiasm of its comfortable wearing quality. I suppose my critics are the who, in their fear of perspiration, hold their manly forms in diaphanous attire which barely respects decency.

**THE RIGHT TO EJECT FROM  
PUBLIC MEETING.**

**MR. O'BRIEN AND LORD SALISBURY**

Mr. W. O'Brien's appeal in his case against Lord Salisbury was on Wednesday and Thursday argued before the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, and the Rolls and Lords Justices Fry and Macnaghten were present. A special jury at Manchester found the verdict of guilty for the defendant, and an application for a new trial was refused by the Divisional Court. Counsel for Mr. O'Brien contended that Lord Salisbury was wholly unjustified in his speech at Watford, in attributing to him a desire to incite to murder and outrage when his real object was to substitute a cutting for them.—The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment, said that there was no question as to whether Mr. O'Brien intended by the language he had used to incite to murder and outrage, because he admitted, on behalf of the defendant, that his language was not open to any other construction.

The Press Association understands Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., will appeal to the House of Lords against the decision of the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices of Appeal, respecting his application for a new trial of the action O'Brien v. Salomon.

[illegible]

ORMONDE CYCLES.



















**DR. BARNARDO'S HOME**

**A SHAMEFUL CASE.**

**TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."**

Sir,—Will you kindly give me a column of space with regard to the following case of loss I have suffered through bad drainage in the house in which I reside. About six weeks ago five of my children were taken away to the Western Fever Hospital with scarlet fever, the local sanitary authorities directly afterwards sending their men to dig under the condemned cesspool to find the drain. The Witness I found, although there was drainage into the main, it was connected with an cesspool in the yard, that must have been there a great many years, there being six feet deep of sewage in it. This had to be emptied at night, besides other defects in the house, which caused the drains to get under the floorboards. I must state that the landlord was cautioned and explained to each time he came about the state in the house every time any one used the water and that some of us would be taking fever the same was not seen to. But nothing we do till my children—one 18 months, another 3 years, and two 18 months—were taken away. I could not have caught it there, as I was taken to the fever hospital, and my third one, 8½ years, who took the loss to be so much, was laid up at home with fever and died. One also of my children at hospital died a few days before that we had two funerals with the same result. I could not have the landlady's excuse, it is not liable for the expense I have been to by this awful loss. The third child, on the first two taken away, is still in hospital. It was through no fault of my own, but from frightfully defective drains I have been obliged, by order of the doctor, to send the remains of my family to the cemetery at my own expense, and the drains are put into repair. I must say yours is a business place (coal office). We are quarterly tenants and had no written agreement, but we were told that drains were all right. Have been there two and a half years. The doctor's bill, £60, and cost me over £20. Your reply in the newspaper will much oblige.—Yours, &c.,

SAMUEL BAKER.

P. S.—Of course, the landlord is having repairs done at his own expense.



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## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday.

The New Code.  
Lord Northcote gave notice that on Monday he would call attention to the New Education Code.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday.

The Muzzling Order.  
Mr. CHAPLIN, replying to several members, said that tables had shown a marked decrease in every county which had been placed under regulations.

## CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, Sir W. HARCOURT disputed the right of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take credit for reductions of the debt, as he had been able to make them by means of windfalls, and he had, on the other hand, incurred five millions of debt, which were to be liquidated in future years. It was a fallacy to say that the duty on spirits for compensation to the publicans was levied on the publicans, as it was nothing but imperial taxation. He thought the surplus should have been devoted to reducing the tea duty to threepence per pound and in striking off the whole of the inhabited house duty, at least, in the case of houses under £100 a year. Mr. JACKSON, replying to a charge of unfairness in apportioning the allowances for local taxation to the three countries, which had been brought forward during the debate, pointed out that there was no ground for the charge, as England contributed 81 per cent. of the whole taxed revenue, Scotland 10.5 per cent., and Ireland 8.5 per cent. The allowances of the Exchequer had been adopted, on the basis of allocation, 80 per cent. for England, 11 per cent. for Scotland, and 9 per cent. for Ireland. Mr. SEXTON and Mr. DILLON contended that Ireland had been unjustly treated. The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer defended himself against the charge of having treated Ireland unfairly, and also against Sir W. HARCOURT's allegations as to the reduction of the debt. He had thought at one time of abolishing the inhabited house duty, but preferred keeping it open as a source of revenue. He did not accept the principle of allocating to each country according to its resources, but he would defer to the wishes of Irish and Scotch members if they would apply the same principle to the allocation of the probate duty. They would, however, lose more on the probate duty than they would gain on spirits. The clause was moved and carried by 201 to 114, and the second reading was carried by 170 to 115. After a warm discussion the committee stage of the bill was fixed for Thursday.

## HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday.

The FRANCHISE IN IRELAND.  
At a short sitting Lord DENMAN introduced a bill for the extension of the municipal franchise in Ireland, which was read a first time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

The EXTINCTION OF LICENSES.  
At the morning sitting, Mr. GOSCHEN, replying to Mr. C. WRIGHT, said that the Government did not deem it necessary to lay down any principle or mode of calculation by which the extinction of licenses would be secured. The power of extinguishing licenses granted to the county councils was purely voluntary, and they need never spend a penny unless they liked.

## THE ALLOTMENTS BILL.

The consideration of this bill was resumed in committee. The second clause provided that any six qualified persons could appeal to the county council against the omission of the sanitary authority to put the Allotments Act in operation. Mr. GOSCHEN pointed out that the clause was a very important one, and that it was a matter of great importance that the bill should be passed. He said that the clause was a very important one, and that it was a matter of great importance that the bill should be passed. He said that the clause was a very important one, and that it was a matter of great importance that the bill should be passed.

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND THE ACQUISITION OF LAND.

At the evening sitting, Mr. R. REID brought forward a resolution to the effect that measures were urgently needed enabling town councils and county councils in England to acquire such land as might, in their judgment, be needed for the requirements of the inhabitants. To this Mr. AMBROSE moved an amendment that the House, while ready to consider definite proposals, declined to assent to a general proposition which defined the nature of the requirements nor the mode in which they were to be met. After considerable debate, Mr. CHAPLIN opposed the resolution, and defended the conduct of landowners in reference to local improvements. Mr. J. MURPHY supported the resolution, after which Mr. AMBROSE's amendment was carried by 175 to 139.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—Wednesday.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.

Mr. RATHBONE moved the second reading of this bill, which proposed to extend the powers of the charity commission to trusts the income of which was above £50, the present power applying to income under £50. The bill was read a second time, and Mr. RATHBONE moved an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months, as it would be to give to the charity commissioners the absolute control of the destinies of any charity. Mr. J. MURPHY supported the amendment, after which Mr. RATHBONE's amendment was carried by 175 to 139.

## HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday.

## PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

Lord MEATH had on the paper a motion for the second reading of a bill for the better protection of children. The LORD CHANCELLOR said a copy of the bill had only just been placed in his hands, and he asked the noble lord to postpone his motion. He had received an intimation from the Home Office that they desired to say something on the matter. After the recent discussion on the Adoption of Children Bill, his lordship said he had thought it right to prepare a bill on the part of the Government to nobly to postpone the noble earl to withdraw his bill, for there were several clauses in it of which he entirely approved, but he thought it undesirable that there should be a race between the two bills, especially as they might ultimately be referred to the same committee. He only asked him to postpone his motion for the second reading of his bill until the Government bill

was ready.—Lord MEATH postponed his motion.

## BILLS ADVANCED.

The Commissioners for Oaths Act (1889). Amendment Bill was read a second time, and the Bills of Sale Act passed through committee.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.

## AERATED WATERS.

Mr. WATT asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would consider the advisability of imposing a duty of 6d. per dozen upon lemonade, soda, and other aerated waters containing a percentage of alcohol, which it is estimated would produce a return of not less than £1,000,000 sterling per annum. Mr. GOSCHEN replied that the hon. member, since he originally put the question on the paper, had added the words "containing a percentage of alcohol." There were very few of these beverages that did contain a percentage of alcohol, and certainly he was at a loss to discover any calculation by which such a duty could reach the sum of £1,000,000, even if all such drinks were taxed. He did not see his way to put a tax upon aerated waters.

## THE LICENSING QUESTION.

Mr. GOSCHEN, replying to Mr. BOWEN, stated that information could not be supplied before the end of the month of the amounts received by the commissioners of Inland Revenue in the last financial year in the various counties and boroughs in respect of on-licenses in such counties and boroughs, or an approach to estimate of such amounts. Mr. BOWEN, in answer to Mr. S. EVANS, said it was not proposed that in the event of any county council not desiring to expend funds granted to compensate the owners of licenses in that way that the funds should be used for any other purpose. Mr. EVANS asked whether the estimate of the amount of the duty on spirits, which would be entirely lost to the benefit of the money. Mr. BOWEN explained that the grant would stand to the credit of the county.

## MR. GOSCHEN'S SPEECH AT ROSSENDALE.

Mr. STONEY asked Mr. GOSCHEN whether he was fairly reported in connection with his speech last night at Rosendale, and whether he used these words: "There have been no end of cases of the Rotunda Bill, small bill which ought to have been passed in three or four hours. (Ministerial cheers.) They had endeavored to smother the bill by amendments—(hear, hear)—keep your eyes upon these murderous intentions. (Laughter.) We know this that our opponents do not care about the Rotunda Bill, they only care about the House of Commons." He further wished to ask whether there were but thirty-two amendments to the bill—(laughter)—twelve in the name of members of the Opposition—(Opposition cheers)—and twenty moved by Government supporters. Perhaps the right hon. gentleman was referring to the instructions which, by a working arrangement, were reduced to one. What repudiation did Mr. GOSCHEN intend to make the Liberal party for this "political libel?" Mr. GOSCHEN, in reply, said that no extract could be taken without the context. What he said was that there were practically no new amendments to the bill. (Ministerial cheers.) It was that instead of attacking bills in front and endeavoring to defeat them, it was sought to delay and defeat by smothering them. It was that which he called a "murderous process." (Hear, hear.) This simple Allotments Bill was to be met by instructions issued to the county councils, an inalienable desire to reform a bill would apply in that case. If all the instructions had been moved the bill would have been smothered—(cheers)—without any doubt whatever. The Speaker had spoken against this new system. Mr. STONEY asked whether the right hon. gentleman was caring about the reputation of the House. (Hear, hear.) Mr. GOSCHEN remarked that this was an unusual form of cross-examination, but he would answer frankly that there was a party in the House opposed to the Government who were not anxious for the quick despatch of the bill. The House of Commons to despatch business. (Ministerial cheers.) Whenever any allusion was made to the fact that they could not get through business it was met with loud cheers in parts of the opposite side of the House. (Renewed cheers.) Mr. STONEY asked whether Mr. GOSCHEN had not spoken of the rapid despatch of business. The SPEAKER: Order, order. There is no question before the House.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ADVICE.

Mr. J. ELLIS asked whether the Government intended to take advice of Mr. J. Chamberlain to drop part of the Irish Land Purchase Bill? Mr. W. H. SMITH: I have not been able in the course of the day to read the advice of the member for West Birmingham. (A laugh.)

## SPIRITS IN BOND.

On the motion for going into committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, Mr. T. H. HEALY moved that it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to insert a provision that spirits be kept in bond for a year after manufacture. Mr. GOSCHEN said he was disposed to view the proposal in a favourable manner. The question had been a desire that spirits should be kept no longer in bond than they are now. But he did not know how far he could go in that direction with gin, to which there was not the objection to using fresh that there was to whisky. He looked at it from the aspect of Mr. HEALY's clause. If any duty was going on by the mixture of spirits, he thought it ought to be dealt with in a similar manner, if it could be done, as by the Merchandise Marks Act. He was looking at it from every point of view, but it was a very complex matter, and he could not not act in such haste, but if Mr. HEALY would be satisfied with his assurance that he would endeavour to come to a conclusion on the subject and to introduce a bill on it, he would undertake that the whole matter should be immediately examined. Mr. HEALY, for there was no assurance withdrawn his motion. The House then went into committee on the bill. Mr. PICTON moved an amendment on clause 2, with the object of making the tea duty end in the month of August this year instead of next year. Mr. GOSCHEN said the matter had already been discussed, and he had not altered his mind on the subject. The amendment was rejected. On clause 4, dealing with the new spirit duty, Mr. STONEY moved that its further consideration be postponed. His objection was that the House of Commons had not yet agreed upon the principle of the duty on spirits. He was raised by an increase to be imposed which was not needed for the necessary service of the year and which the House had not committed itself to the employment of. Mr. GOSCHEN could not agree with the contention of Mr. STONEY. The course of voting money for the expenditure of the year was taken every year, and some of the new purposes for which the new spirit duty was wanted were as necessary as the services of the year. Sir W. HARCOURT supported the amendment, on the ground that there was no precedent for the Government's proposal. He declared that the purpose to which the money was to be applied should first be settled. Mr. GOSCHEN complained that after the bill had been passed of fair treatment, it was hard to be pressed

as the Government were now. He never remembered a demand as a new made.

After some remarks from Mr. J. MURPHY, Mr. GOSCHEN said that if the Government carried the new duty now it would not smooth their path on the Compensation Bill. Mr. GOSCHEN did not wish to force the Opposition on the question, but appealed to them not to repeat the discussion of the compensation question on this postponed clause after the bill dealing with compensation had been read a second time. Clause 2, inclusive, were then postponed. In clause 26, Mr. STONEY moved an amendment exempting from the house duty the dwellings used by the working classes. Mr. GOSCHEN contended that by granting the remission only to houses constructed for separate tenements the provision of proper accommodation for the working classes would be encouraged. The amendment was rejected by 207 against 185, but Mr. GOSCHEN amended the clause so that house duty on houses originally built or adapted by additional alteration and used for separate dwellings. The remaining clauses were added to the bill, and the House adjourned at half-past twelve.

## DASTARDLY ATTACK ON CYCLISTS.

At the Westminster Police Court, Lewis G. Rogers, 19, who said he was a coachman, was charged with assaulting Mr. W. Harbert, skate maker. Mr. Lewis Smead, licensed victualler, and Mr. Edward March, engineer, were present. The prosecutor and other gentlemen, members of a bicycle and tricycle club, were riding their machines slowly in single file along the Fulham-road, when the prisoner and others, who had just before been cautioned by the police for pushing people off their machines, rushed at the cyclists and deliberately knocked over Mr. Smead on his tricycle. Before he could regain his feet the accused, making use of most filthy language, struck him in the jaw. The roughs then attacked the whole party, and one bicycle was completely smashed up. Mr. Harbert, trying to defend himself, was pushed over by a blow in the mouth, and Rogers said "that he would boot him." Mr. March had his lip cut open, and he deposed that they had a terrible struggle, the girls with the young roughs helping them in every possible way. For the defence, a young woman, who said she was a collector of rag, and a young man, who said he was a collector of rag, were called. The girl was pushed over by a bicycle, but she did not know the young man who did it. Mr. Sheil said he did not believe her evidence. Prisoner was evidently one of those troublesome young roughs who could not let a decent person pass without interference, and he would go and look for a new head, but he had not been cut by being knocked against a wall by one of the prosecutors.

## LIBEL ACTION BY MRS. WELDON.

In the Queen's Bench Division, Mrs. Georgina Weldon claimed damages for alleged libel from Mr. Notcutt, a bookseller, of Leamington. In the course of the case for the plaintiff it was said that she was, through illness, unable to come to this country. The libel complained of was contained in a volume of the "Campanian," a local paper, in which it was said that "The Gipsy Compositors." Amongst other composers the book dealt with M. Gounod, and it was said that after the Gorman war and the horrors of the Commune he came to and resided in this country, and it added: "Gounod remained for several years in England, and lived a retired life, and was a public nuisance." His principal appearances were at the Philharmonic, at the Crystal Palace, and at Mrs. Weldon's concerts, where he directed the performance of his own compositions. The circumstances of his London residence seem to have cast a cloud over his mind. Patriotic grief, probably, had something to do with this at the outset, but even more than this as a source of paramount irritation may be reckoned the spell cast over Gounod's mind by a beautiful adventuress, who was ambitious to attain celebrity as a composer. She was a French girl, and she was the daughter of a Frenchman. Though newspaper reports may be credited with swelling and distorting the naked facts, enough appears to be known to make it sure that the evil genius of Gounod's London life was a woman who traded recklessly with her own fame. At last he broke loose from the bonds of Delilah, and, remembering that he had been elected to fill the place of Clapton in the Institute, he returned to Paris in 1876 to resume that position which his genius so richly deserved. This, it was contended, was a libel on the plaintiff. Mr. Notcutt, who stated that when he was travelling about the country selling publications he purchased for Mrs. Weldon some 100 copies of this book, but he did not know that 150 actions had been brought upon them. He purchased this copy at the request of Mrs. Weldon. When he asked for the book at the defendant's shop he was told that they were sold out, but that they would get one for him and send it. It was sent to him, and he at once forwarded it to Mrs. Weldon. The defendant, in his evidence, said the one in question was the only copy of the book that he had ever sold. The libel was not looked into at that time, and he knew nothing of its contents. Mr. Justice Wills, in summing up, said that the plaintiff had not been attended without remedy, because she had received 2500 from the publisher. As to the present defendant, the questions that the jury would have to decide were, whether or not the book was a libel, and whether it contained, or was likely to contain, any scandalous matter, and whether he was in any way guilty of negligence in what he did. The law must have some regard to the exigencies of the world, and how could he be presumed to have acquaintance with the contents of every book that he sold? It had been, indeed, suggested that he should keep a person to read the books that he sold, so as to see that there was nothing scandalous in them, but the jury answered that there was a verdict and judgment for the defendant, with costs.—There was a similar result in each of five other actions of a like nature against other defendants.

## AFTER THE DEMONSTRATION.

At the Westminster Police Court, James Young, 35, skin-dresser, Bermondsey, was charged with stealing a gold and pearl sceptre, on Sunday last, from Mr. G. R. Askew, barrister, of 119, St. George's-square, Finsbury, and Edward Buildings, Temple.—The prosecutor said as he was crossing from St. George's Hospital to the refuge at Grosvenor-place, the end of the demonstration process in passing at the time, the prisoner came in front of him, placed one hand on his waist, and with the other deftly took out of his pocket a gold sceptre. He called the prisoner, who struggled and managed to break away, but after chasing him to Grosvenor-place, he saw a policeman come, despite his efforts to trip him up.—The prisoner was remanded.

## TO DARKEN GUY RAY.—LOCKYER'S RABBIT RABBIT.

In the Queen's Bench Division, Lockyer's Rabbit Rabbit was charged with stealing a rabbit, on Sunday last, from Mr. G. R. Askew, barrister, of 119, St. George's-square, Finsbury, and Edward Buildings, Temple.—The prosecutor said as he was crossing from St. George's Hospital to the refuge at Grosvenor-place, the end of the demonstration process in passing at the time, the prisoner came in front of him, placed one hand on his waist, and with the other deftly took out of his pocket a gold sceptre. He called the prisoner, who struggled and managed to break away, but after chasing him to Grosvenor-place, he saw a policeman come, despite his efforts to trip him up.—The prisoner was remanded.

## THE SALE OF FRENCH NOVELS.

## Important Prosecution.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, Madame Selme Sublet of Printed Buildings, Coventry-street, appeared to two summonses charging her with having obtained certain French novels for the purposes of sale which, it was alleged, were of an objectionable character; and also ordering her to show cause why such books should not be destroyed. Mr. Tickle prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury; and Mr. Arthur Newton was for the defence. On the 8th of January Police-sergeant Allen received instructions from Detective-inspector Stroud, C. Division, to visit the defendant's premises, and purchase a book entitled "Courtesan Honne," and after that to search for other books of a similar character for the purpose of enabling the police to seize all the copies of the work, as well as others of an objectionable character, which might be found in Madame Sublet's possession. Altogether four descriptions of books, comprising fifty-eight volumes, were discovered and carried away.—Mr. Tickle said if there was any case in which a defendant had been prosecuted for having offered for sale books that were published in French. Mr. Tickle said that he was not aware of any; but Mr. Vizzitelli had been convicted of publishing an English translation of a French novel, and it was a long time since prosecutions were instituted against all persons who may sell books published in French.—Mr. Newton said that in previous cases photographs and objectionable pictures had been found, but none of such things were discovered in this case were to be found in some of our public libraries.—Detective-inspector Stroud deposed to the seizure, and produced certain translations which he had made from the four books mentioned. "Courtesan Honne" was largely sold in French. No objectionable English titles were on the defendant's premises at the time.—Mr. Newton said defendant was a respectable woman, who had been in this country about three years. She had kept a French library, selling nothing but French books, and she had been under the Minister of the Interior, and none of the objectionable character were allowed to be sold. The defendant knowing that the novels named had passed the scrutineers in her own country, thought there was no harm in offering them for sale in France. In France, she had been brought out by the Minister of the Interior, and none of the objectionable character were allowed to be sold. The defendant knowing that the novels named had passed the scrutineers in her own country, thought there was no harm in offering them for sale in France. In France, she had been brought out by the Minister of the Interior, and none of the objectionable character were allowed to be sold.

## THIRTY HOURS IN A WELL.

A labourer named William Reynolds, employed at Eagle House Farm, Bromley, was caught at the rear of the farm in an old and disused well, situated almost in the middle of a paddock. It has been covered in for many years, and its existence had been forgotten. Late on Monday night Reynolds was out cutting and stacking on his way home, and cut across a path leading upon the covered-in well. The top gave way, and Reynolds was precipitated into the well, a distance of some fifteen feet. It was then after ten o'clock at night, and although the unfortunate man shouted loudly for assistance no one heard him, and he was fast in the water. He hoped that daylight would bring him assistance; but it so happened that this particular paddock was very little used, and all day on Tuesday he shouted in vain for help. On Wednesday morning, a man named Reynolds, who was a labourer, was out cutting and stacking on his way home, and cut across a path leading upon the covered-in well. 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**By LARRY LYNX.**

tell what during the past week in the papers has been an oft-told tale, so long story short it may be said that V. whom George Barrett was well enough was first to show in front, but was steered, and with Mounteagle, A. Tennant, J. L. Lumsley and Robin

Of course, compared with L. E. J. 1min. 11-2sec. at New York, on June 1882, or H. C. Tindall's 1min. 12sec. at Cambridge last year, what Pitman Saturday would not (but for the cross wind) seem over great. Nevertheless, it is dangerous to stand at the 1min. 11-2sec. mark, for February 20th, 1881, at Manchester, England, a 1min. 10-11sec. which still stands as the fastest performance on record.

Running records having had their ups, is, perhaps, only in accordance with the fitness that cyclists should follow. It is a good thing to start from scratch, in the London Athletic Club's bicycling (uesday, was achieved by ten year old boys who had a ninety yards allowance.

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## Great Loss of Life

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**WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN  
 GOLD."**

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